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# THE GAZETTE.

MONTEREY, MEXICO JAN. 1, 1848.

[ NO. XXVII.

## TERMS.

The "GAZETTE" will be published  
Semi-weekly, at—  
Single copies, 12 1/2 Cents  
26 numbers, \$3 00  
variably in advance.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** of a square, not exceeding twelve lines will be charged One Dollar for the first—Fifty Cents for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements of less than a square will be charged the same price.

## THE AMERICAN HOTEL

THE subscriber respectfully inform the citizens of Monterey, and the public in general, that he continues, (since the decease of Mr. Bradley) to keep the House, well known as the American House, and that both strangers and travellers can have the best of accommodations. The subscriber intends always to have the most attentive of servants; and his board to be furnished with the best the market can afford. His yard to be supplied with the most attentive and accommodating hostess.

**TERMS.**—Six Dollars per week,  
\$1 50 per day,  
75 Dinner,  
50 Breakfast,  
50 Supper,

N. B. Persons not regular Boarders, (taking meals,) will please secure tickets at the office, before eating.

JAMES KEOGH.

Monterey, Sept. 22, 1847.—f

## COMMERCIAL COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has leased the House formerly occupied by the "Great Western" (Calle Real next door to the Billiard Room of Don Domingo del Llano,) for the purpose of opening a *Bourgeois House*. His long experience in the business, gives him confidence in his ability to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. The patronage of his friends and the public is respectfully solicited, with the assurance that his Table will be furnished with the best of every thing the market of Monterey afford. He will also furnish Forage for horses, and his Stable will be attended, by the best hostlers that can be found in the country. Charges as customary.

HENRY E. JONES.

Monterey, Jan. 1st 1847.—f

N. B. Those who are fond of a really good cup of Coffee or Chocolate, can be served from half past five in the morning, till nine o'clock at night.

## THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE—CONDENSED.

By the politeness of a gentleman I was favored on last evening by the perusal of the Presidents message—communicated to the Congress of the U. S. on the 6th inst. The message is an able state paper, characterized by consummate ability and Statesman-ship. Its summary facts, comprehensive, its reasoning clear, persuasive and convincing; its recommendations positive and to the purpose. The message reflects great credit on its author and the country. On account of the elegance of style, the great questions presented to the consideration of congress, and the elaborate review on the state of the union; taking all in all is unquestionably the most important document ever communicated to congress or read by an American people. The message speaks at great length in relation to our Mexican affairs; it refers to the message of the 11th May 1846, and likewise to the last annual message communicated to congress; for a full exposition of the causes which caused a state of war to exist between the two countries. The President reaffirms the justice of the war, and shows that it was unavoidable on our part; that Mexico had wantonly violated both the rights of persons and property of our citizens, had acted in bad faith towards the U States for a number of years; and failed to perform her solemn treaty stipulations; to receive a minister of peace whose object was to avert the existence of the war that now exists, and finally invaded one of the states of the union; struck the first blow and shed the first blood.

The President speaks in terms of praise and approbation of the army in Mexico, and says "history presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation in so short a period—our army regulars and vol-

unteers have covered themselves with imperishable honours." Graphic and lucid accounts of the operations of the army in Mexico since the adjournment of the last session of congress is given; he speaks in terms of eulogy of all the great victories achieved over the Mexican forces; by the patriotism, discipline, undoubted courage, steady perseverance, combined with great military skill of the commanding officers of the army, both of regulars and volunteers, of officers and men, against our enemy superior in numbers, and occupying fortified positions of his own selection, full justice is done to the high and enviable reputation of the American army; the President then speaks of the commissioner sent to the head quarters of the army—of his powers—instructions—none of which were, to interfere with the operations of the commanding general in the slightest degree. The president has been anxious to conclude an honorable peace from the beginning, and shows that every honorable means used for that purpose has failed, and that Mexico has had it in her power to terminate the war at any stage of its progress; upon honorable and liberal terms; states that the commissioner failed to conclude a peace, that the commissioner had been recalled, that no more overtures of peace will be offered to Mexico, and states that he "will be ready at all times to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico."

The president is opposed to any treaty of peace that does not secure a proper indemnity to the United States, for the expenses of the war already incurred; and that may hereafter arise in consequence of its further prosecution, as well as for the indebtedness of Mexico to the United States previous to the war—upon this subject the President shows that the only indemnity

which Mexico has in her power to render to the United States in liquidation of the above claims is a cessation of a portion of her territories, it is shown that congress contemplated such territorial indemnity, in the several acts that received the sanction of that body. The object of which was the prosecution of the war. It is shown that a treaty made without indemnity would release Mexico from all liability and cause our own citizens to forfeit their own just claims against either government as the breaking out of hostilities abrogates all treaties then existing—upon this subject the President thus speaks—"the doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity and it sanctioned would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and the war declared by congress with extraordinary unanimity was unjust, and should be abandoned an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the nation." The President then speaks of the treaty that Mr. Trist was authorized to conclude which required the cession of New Mexico the two Californias together with the right of way across the isthmus of Thuan-tepec and making the Rio Grand from its mouth to its intersection with New Mexico a boundary—it is recommended that congress at once extend the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States over the same. It is shown that the above territory would be of great importance to the United States and of none to Mexico, that the same is already in our possession, and that no treaty can be made which does not guarantee the above. The President recommends a vigorous prosecution of the war, until an honourable peace and a proper indemnity be obtained; he recommends an increase of the regular army and that authority be given to call out a large number of volunteers, to serve until the war with Mexico is brought to a close—the President is opposed to the withdrawing of the army to a line as our boundary and defending it as such—the reasoning of the message is powerful and conclusive against this policy; the message says "to retire to a line and simply

hold and defend it, would not terminate the war, on the contrary it would encourage Mexico to persevere and tend to protract it indefinitely—the President after reasoning at great length against this policy concludes thus to hold a line successfully and in perfect security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemies country—it is also far from being certain, that the expenses of the war will be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor, and in great and bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power, in the vital parts of the enemies country. The Message says: the war has not been waged with a view to conquest, but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace; and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico; such in my judgement, continues to be our true policy, indeed the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace; it has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation; on the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and under a good government adapted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic—By her own conduct, we have been compelled to engage in the present war in its prosecution we seek, not her overthrow; as a nation, but in vindicating our national honour we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, & an indemnity for our past demands against her. We demand an honourable peace, and that peace must be in, with it, indemnity for the past, and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace can be obtained." The Message goes on to state, that in the commencement of the war, a mild and conciliatory policy was adopted towards the Mexican people, high prices have been paid for all articles used by the army, but that this policy failed to have its effect, upon the people, but that they continue to murder our soldiers when found in small parties, and have generally adapted a savage mode of guerrilla warfare. It is then shown that this policy has been changed, and orders issued to the commanding

Generals to levy contributions upon the people, if deemed practicable in their estimation, the policy of which, was not favoured by Generals Taylor and Scott, as then circumstances, but as circumstances are now altered, contributions will be forced from the people, and they be made to feel the effects of the war. The Message says: "The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, could in my judgement be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy at the same time, our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain; the Mexican people be made to feel the burthens of the war, and consequently their own interest may be induced more readily, to require their rulers to accede to a just peace." It is shown that the power to call out additional troops, has been exhausted, and the early action of Congress is solicited to grant the power to raise additional troops both of Regulars and Volunteers. The Message then speaks of other subjects. (To be continued.) G.

#### GEN. QUITMAN'S LEAVE OF HIS DIVISION.

The North American, published in the city of Mexico, gives the following account of the leave-taking between Gen. Quitman and the officers of his division.

The officers of the division having assembled together visited Gen. Q. in a body, when Col. Burnett, of New York in behalf of himself and his brother officers, addressed the general in the following pertinent speech:

General—Having learned that you were relieved as the commander of our division, the officers have imposed upon me the pleasant duty of expressing our feelings to you as toward a general, a father, and a friend.

We have served with you in the most interesting campaign of this long war of victories—a war calculated to produce results of vast importance to our country, our liberty and to the world.

Those who at first denounced it at home as an immoral and aggressive war, even there, have come and united with us by the sentiment, "our country always right, but right or wrong, our country."

The great results that must flow from this war, in adding to the area of freedom, and communicating the habits, customs and laws of our beloved republic to the masses of Mexico are yet unseen by the world, but they cannot remain long hidden in the womb of time; they must soon develop themselves to the delight of every Christian, republican and philanthropist.

Among the most prominent you have performed your part. Your fame was known to us before our association as officers, and its lustre has brightened as the sun from noon till noon. We have



seen you on our warlike marches, ever watchful for the comfort of men and officers, and anxious to produce harmony so essential to effectual discipline. We have seen you at Campulpec as cool as now when we meet you in fieldship, directing the storming of that formidable work, regardless of personal danger, but looking to the safety of your soldiers. Not a muscle moved in that stern and manly face, but a smile when the colors of your division, and our beloved country were thrown to the free winds above the conquered castle; we have seen you at the Gareta de Belen, as the hero of that long and sanguinary engagement; we have witnessed your acts as the first Anglo-Saxon Governor of the city of the Montezuma; every where inspiring that confidence in your soldiers which produced such brilliant results, and receiving from the whole army their approbation of your able and consistent course as the Governor and the civilian.

We will not confine ourselves to our sentiments. The enthusiasm so frequently manifested by the rank and file of your division; those whose stout hearts and strong arms have obeyed your orders through us; endorse our sentiments in perfect unanimity with their approbation.

The soldiers of this successful war will receive, as they deserve, the grateful acknowledgements of their country. A gallant soldier should ever be the pride of his country, and particularly the citizen soldier. Beside leaving the comforts and luxuries of home, the delights of the family hearth; he sacrifices his interests in the prosecution of his business or trade; and eminently so have you sacrificed your every interest at home to serve your country.

We as officers of your division, can only repay you, upon your sudden departure, with an expression of our feelings. We shall meet you again after the war as fellow citizens, and our present sentiments written upon our hearts as upon adamant, will lose nothing by the hand of time; uniting then with a grateful people, your present sacrifices may be somewhat compensated by the only boon of the patriot—the grateful acknowledgements of his country. We shall then have deposited our standards with the authorities of our different States, but ever ready to rally under our victorious banners as the prestige of success, and ever ready to be directed by our gallant general whom we now part with as a father and a friend.

This speech was frequently interrupted by the company present, who expressed their approbation of the sentiments by warm applause. When this had subsided, Gen. Quitman rose, lived in substance as follows:

He said that when he looked around him and found himself in the presence of the gallant officers who had participated so largely in the recent brilliant events before the city, and heard himself addressed by the senior officer of

the division, yet leaning upon his honorable crutch, in remarks so full of the elegant feeling of the heart, he was overwhelmed with emotions, and felt himself wholly unable to do justice to the occasion. Circumstances had rendered it necessary as a matter of high duty that he should apply to the proper authority for some permanent assignment to duty, where he might best be enabled to serve his country. Had he consulted personal feelings merely, he would have been gratified to remain with the brave associates of his career, his perils and fortunes in war, but he regarded it the soldier's part to seek the path where duty called him. That path now separated him from the gallant officers and men, to whose good conduct and services he took this occasion to say he felt himself wholly indebted for whatever reputation and honor he might have acquired in this campaign. It was theirs, not his. They were entitled to his regard, his esteem and his friendship. He would bear these feelings with him wherever his lot may be cast.

In conclusion, he expressed his heartfelt regret at his separation from them, and hoped that they would receive for themselves, and bear to the gallant rank and file under their command, his friendly farewells.

After Gen. Quitman had concluded, Capt. Hutton, of the New York volunteers, rose and presented Capt. G. T. M. Davis with an elegant pair of silver spurs, accompanying the present with a brief but very appropriate speech to which Capt. Davis made a proper reply.

The following is a list of the officers who arrived in New Orleans on the 23d ult. in the steamship Alabama from Vera Cruz:

Maj. Gen. Quitman, Brig. Gen. Shields, Surg. Gen. Lawson; Col. Harney, 2d Dragoons; Col. Garland, 4th infantry; Col. Andrews voltigeurs; Col. Morgan, 15th infantry; Col. Ramsey, 11th infantry; Col. Burnett, N. Y. volunteers; Dr. Harney, U. S. Army; Lieut. Col. Moore, 3d dragoons, Maj. Smith engineers; Major Wade, 3d artillery; Major Gwinn, 6th infantry; Major Bonneville, 6th infantry; Major Löhring, Rifles, Major Borland, Ark. volunteers; Maj. Bennett, paymaster U. S. Army; Major Dykeman, N. Y. volunteers; Capt. Anderson, 3d artillery; Capt. Wayne, Ass't Q. M.; Capt. Martin do; Captain Jones, rifles; Capt. McReynolds, 3d dragoons; Capt. Penrose, 2d infantry; Cap. Kearney, 1st dragoons; Capt. Mason, engineers;

Capt. Clay, Ky. Cavalry; Capt. Irwin, 11th infantry; Capt. Edwards, voltigeurs; Lieut. G. T. M. Davis; Lieut. Thom, topographical engineers; Lieut. Newmanson, 9th infantry; Lieut. Williamson, 3d infantry; Lieut. Brodhead, 15th do; Lieut. Potter, N. Y. volunteers; Lieut. Sweeney, do; Lieut. Rosencrantz, 5th infantry; Lieut. Vernon, Voltigeurs; Lieut. May, rifles; Lieut. Beardsly, 6th infantry; Lieut. Macleay, do; Lieut. Hendrickson; 6th infantry; Lieut. Johnson, do; Lieut. Haskins, 1st artillery; Lieut. Boynton, do; Lieut. Johnston, 3d artillery; Lieut. Judd, do; Lieut. Thomas, do; Lieut. Graham, 1st dragoons; Lieut. Shields, 14th infantry; Lieut. Callender, Ordnance; Lieut. Moragne, S. C. volunteers; Lieut. Kiger, voltigeurs; Lieut. Semmes, navy; Passed Midshipman Rogers, do; Dr. Graves; Mr. Hammond, postmaster U. S. Army; Mr. George Wilkins Kendall, etc.

Gen. Quitman leaves the army in Mexico, under the following order:

*Headquarters of the Army, Mexico Oct. 26, 1847.*

*Special Orders, No. 146.* Maj. Gen. J. A. Quitman, much distinguished for gallant and efficient services, will proceed to the United States and report, in person or by letter, to the Department of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G. The Picayune says: "Since the promotion of this gallant and popular officer from a brigadier to a major general, no permanent division of the army has been assigned him. By request of the general-in-chief he took command of the volunteer division during the desperate struggles in [Concluded next Number.]

## HOTEL IN MEIR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a HOTEL in Meir, and promise to deserve public patronage.

Their charges will be moderate, and their attention untiring. Travellers are invited to call.

ALEX'R. BELL,  
H. DE BROT,  
Meir, Jan. 1st 1848--2m.

# ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

The Thirtieth Congress commenced its session on Monday, the 6th inst. In the Senate, fifty-one Senators were present. The morning was occupied with the presentation of credentials, &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely the House of Representatives was called to order by B. B. French, clerk.

The roll being called by States, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, all the members answering to their names except Messrs. T. B. King, A. G. Brown, Guiner, Cook, Ficklin, and P. J. Barry.

219 Representatives having answered, a quorum was declared to be present.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved that the House proceed to this election of a Speaker, and that the vote be taken *en bloc*, which was agreed to.

The clerk called upon Messrs. King of Massachusetts, Black of South Carolina, and R. W. Thompson of Indiana, to act as tellers; and the roll was then called.

The call having been completed, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, reported that the whole number of votes cast was 210—necessary to a choice 111. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, received 108 votes, and that being the highest cast, there was no election.

The House proceeded to the second vote, and the roll having been called, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, reported 119 votes cast—necessary to a choice 110.

The highest vote cast being for Mr. Winthrop 109, there was again no election.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll the 31 time. Number of votes cast, 119; Mr. Winthrop having received 110 votes, being a majority of all, was declared duly elected Speaker.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, announced the fact that Mr. Winthrop had been chosen Speaker.

The Clerk thereupon declared him duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 30th inst.

Messrs. McKoy, of North Carolina, and Vinton, of Ohio, escorted the Speaker elect to the chair.

In taking the chair, Mr. Winthrop addressed the House happily and at some length.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams being called upon by the Clerk, administered the oath of office to the Speaker elect, who, in turn, proceeded to qualify the Representatives present from the several States and Territories.

Mr. Levin submitted a resolution appointing Mr. B. B. French clerk of the present House of Representatives; pending the consideration of which, a motion to adjourn was carried, on a division—yeas 111, nays 96.

On Tuesday the proceedings of the Senate were of a formal character, receiving a message from the House and

writing a committee upon the President. The message was received and 25,000 copies of it ordered to be printed.

In the House the proceedings were more interesting. After swearing in several members, the House then proceeded to the election of a Clerk by a *clot vote*.

Mr. Tombs, of Georgia, nominated Thomas Jefferson Campbell, of Tennessee.

Mr. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, nominated Benjamin B. Fitch, of Washington City.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, nominated Samuel L. Gouverneur, of Washington City.

The Speaker requested Messrs. Tombs, Broadhead and Holmes to act as tellers.

After the call was had, Mr. Tombs reported the result, as follows: Whole number of votes, 225; necessary to a choice, 113. Mr. Campbell received 113; Mr. Fitch 109; Mr. Gouverneur 1; Mr. N. Sargent 1; Mr. Geo. Kent 1.

Mr. Campbell was thereupon declared elected, and conducted to the clerk's desk by Mr. French his predecessor, and sworn into office by the Speaker.

Fifteen thousand copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

## WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(By Telegraphic Dispatch and Special Express.)

The Vice President presented a communication from the new printer, stating that they were unable to supply the message as soon as was intended, as the President refused them a copy in advance.

A communication was received from the State Department upon the subject of contingent expenses.

Senator Dix presented the resolution of the Legislature of New York in favor of the rail road to the Pacific.

Senator Dickinson presented the resolutions of the same Legislature against the inequality of money and postage. A number of private petitions were then presented.

Upon the motion of Senator A. Herbert it was ordered that the committees of the Senate be chosen on Monday.

Upon the motion of Senator Allen it was ordered that the resolution of yesterday ordering 25,000 copies of the Message be rescinded, and after a debate 10,000 copies of the Message and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr. Hain introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, which was passed and sent to the House.

In the House, the Members proceeded to draw their seats, occupying a long time.

They then proceeded to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms. Whole number of votes 224, of which Nathan Sergeant received 116 and was elected; Nepton Lane received 96 and C. A.

Watney 12. Mr. Homer was then elected Doorkeeper, receiving 117 votes, and C. S. Whitney 107.

The House then proceeded to elect Postmaster. Whole number of votes cast, 221, of which Johnson, the present Postmaster received 111, and was re-elected over McCormick, the caucus nominee, who received 110.

Mr. Callahan offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to superintend expenditures for the purchases of book, &c., pending which the House adjourned.

## American Newspapers in Mexico.

The London press, in its strictures on the war with Mexico, is right in one respect—but the mode in which it is presented, is anomalous. It is so, and we may add, very different from the mode pursued by the English in all their wars.

After every defeat the Mexicans sustain, we administer to them a dose of civilizing. After our troops cut them down with their bayonets, they step out of the ranks, take up the stick and pursue the retreating legions with the greatest civility of mankind—the press. After a discharge of shot and shells, they receive a discharge of news, and, with a discharge of their wounds, they calmly read the news of the day, prepared for them by their competitors. Such is a characteristic of the war with Mexico, which, in this respect, at least, is anomalous.

The press in the United States from ten to fifteen thousand persons connected with the press, comprising editors, reporters, printers, pre-men, and devils. As a class, they are unquestionably the best educated, most talented, most energetic, the most original, the most patriotic part of our population. Of this number, probably a third or fifteen hundred engaged in the invading army, and assisted materially in achieving the splendid victories that have astonished ourselves and the world. From the moment they entered Mexico, till the present time, they have fought and printed as they went along. A very halting place, and every time they captured they started a newspaper, and at the present moment there are nearly a dozen Anglo-American newspapers printed and circulated in the enemy's country. These journals, though small in size, are well got up, and display considerable talent and ability. They can do all in making a great change in the minds of the people; and in the event of its becoming necessary to permanently occupy the whole of Mexico, will exercise an important influence in the preservation of order and quiet.

The press is altogether a new element in the prosecution of war, and the troops of America have the honor of being the first to introduce it. Thus far, its effect has been good, and we have no doubt it has aided much in producing the present contentedness to submit to American rule, which is apparent among the masses of the Mexican people.—*New York Herald.*